

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Wednesday, October 2, 1745.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 2.

ADVICE to the Reverend MINISTERS of Edinburgh.

THOUGH I am as well affected to the Church of Scotland as any Man living, yet can I not forbear testifying my Disapprobation of your Behaviour at this Day, Reverend Sirs, in not exercising your ministerial Functions, when you are not only tolerated and allowed, but even invited and required so to do, and Assurances made, That no Disturbance shall be given you or your Audiences. If you go on thus, may it not be feared that we shall by Degrees forget the Duties of the Sabbath, or that we are at all bound to the Observance of that holy Day. Ye know that some Sabbaths were spent before the late Revolution in this City, both by Ministers and People, in military Matters; we then stood in Defence of the Government and of the City: Now, when these Reasons exist not, shall we continue to despise or neglect the Obligations of the Lord's Day? No! rather convene and meet your Flocks, and return Thanks to God that our Condition is no worse than it is, or as bad as we deserve it should be, implore the Throne of Grace that the Judgments hanging over our Head may be averted, particularly the Horrors of a domestick War. Your Flocks stand highly in need of your spiritual Comforts and Advice, at this perilous and threatening Conjunction. Why do ye then withhold your Advice and Assistance? Show yourselves the good Shepherds, and abandon not your Flocks in the Day of Distress. If any Scrupulosity still remains with you, even pray for King George, That the Lord would inspire him with Conduct and bless him with Success; there never was greater occasion for such a Prayer, as he has to grapple with an Antagonist, who obviously has the Solidity and Conduct of an old Head upon young Shoulders. I know several Ministers have prayed for King George in the Hearing of several of the Prince's Army, and no Notice was taken of it; nor do I hear, that this Prince is inclined at all to Persecution. He seems to wear Religion pretty easy, and to be no Bigot: I own I like him the better in the princely Character. I know ye will object, that the Law exacts this Form of Prayer at your Hands, and whether ye obtemper or not, your Families run a Risk if ye preach; I am sure you run no Hazard in preaching the Gospel. It is your Duty, ye are paid for it; and may ye not for a Sabbath or two forget, neglect, or even dispense with that Punctilio of a Prayer. I must remind you here, how ready you were, not a Month ago, Rev. Sirs, to fall in with dispensing Measures, by addressing the Ministry at London for a Missive to dispense with a standing Law; and that ye even anticipated that Sham Dispensation, by arming and waging War in manifest Disobedience and Contempt of the Letter of the Law, and obvious Intention of the Legisla-

ture, as I am no Favourite of dispensing Power, I think myself bound to write so much.

I must also admonish you to think, that if a King may abdicate his Throne, no less may a Clergyman abdicate his Kirk. The late King James VII. was said to have abdicated when he left his Palace, while the Nation was invaded, and his Capital threatened by an Army of 14000 Dutchmen, supported by a disaffected People, and himself in Danger of being served in the Manner his Royal Father had been. This is far from being your Case: You are not only secured in the Possession of your Churches, by the Declaration already published; but likewise anew invited and encouraged to go on by a young Prince flushed with Success, and Master of the Country, who extends his Lenity so far, and has so great a Tenderness for your Consciences, as even to wink at your publick praying for his declared Enemy. What other Interpretation can be put upon this, but that ye court Persecution, to make you great in the Eyes of the vulgar, tho' the Consequence might prove the Destruction of your Country? But we have Reason to hope, that the Prince who governs us has Perspicuity enough to dive into your Designs, and Firmness sufficient to disappoint them: As it is the Church of Scotland in general he has promised to protect; nor will he break his Word, tho' provoked with the Behaviour of some Individuals. — Continue then your pastoral Charge, and preach the Gospel of the Prince of Peace. It is a Duty ye owe to your People, to your Consciences, and the Almighty God will call you to Account for your Non-performance of this indispensable Duty, out of Humour, from selfish Views, or Party Motives.

Last Week, by Order of the Prince, the Earldom of Winton was sequestrate.

Several Gentlemen from the North are come up to receive Commissions for raising Companies.

A Gentleman of the Name of Frazer arrived yesterday express from the North at the Prince's Camp, and brought Letters advising, ' That 2 British Privateers, which had hovered long on the Coast of the Islands of Uist, having disappeared the Beginning of September last, Mr. Macdonald of Clanronald senior, had taken that Opportunity to ferry over his Islanders to the Isle of Sky, where he had been joined by Sir Alexander Macdonald, and the Laird of Macleod's People; and that they had all in two Days landed on the Continent. That the Laird of Colle had raised the Macleans in the Isle of Mull, &c. and that nothing but the getting in their Harvest, hindered the Generality of that whole Country from coming up. — This Gentleman says, that when he came into the Countries where they had heard of the Battle of Gladsmuir, nothing could equal the Joy expressed by the People, but their Readiness to

come up and join the Prince's Standard.

We learn that the Prince has ordered several thousand Weight of Biscuit to be baked; so that 'tis conjectured the Army may soon march.

Last Saturday one Winton a Wigmaker of this City having been most clearly convicted upon the Testimonies of 16 or 17 Men, of having debauched, or attempted to debauch several of the Prisoners who had enlisted in the Prince's Army, by tampering with them to desert, and other Practices, he was sentenced by a Court-martial to be shot to Death: But his Royal Highness has since reprieved that Sentence.

We hear the Trials of Neil Macvicar Writer, and of Riddel the Horse-dealer will come on this Week.

Yesterday Afternoon, as several People were carrying up Provisions, &c. to the Garrison of the Castle, the Centinels of the Highland Guard, posted to prevent these Practices, fired, in order to terrify them and make them return: Whereupon the Castle fired near 50 Cannon and a great many small Shot at the Guard, which however did no other Harm than wounding one of the Centinels, and damaging some Houses. A Servant-maid standing with her Pitcher at the Cistern, was also shot in the Foot with a Musket. Several Cannon-balls grazed on the Streets, and one particularly broke into Haddo's Hold Kirk; so that it is become dangerous for the Citizens to step out of Doors, notwithstanding the Treaty with the Castle.

The annual Election of Magistrates of this City did not take place Yesterday as usually.

Among the Observables of this Time, one is, That there is not in the City Jail one single Prisoner for Crime, Debt, or otherwise. The like perhaps never could have been said before.

The Castle continued this Day firing Cannon upon this City, as often as the Garrison observes a Highlander on the Streets; so that no Inhabitant can with any Degree of Safety appear abroad.

The following Proclamation has been published:

CHARLES P. R.

BEING resolved that no Communication shall be open between the Castle and Town of Edinburgh, during our Residence in this Capital; and to prevent the bad Effects of reciprocal Firing from thence, and from our Troops, whereby the Houses and Inhabitants of our City may innocently suffer: We hereby make public Intimation, That none shall dare, without a special Pass sign'd by our Secretary, upon pain of Death, either to resort to, or come from the said Castle, upon any Pretence whatsoever; with Certification, that any Person convicted of having had any such Intercourse, after this our Proclamation, shall immediately be carried to Execution.

Given at our Palace of Holy-rood-house the 2d Day of October, 1745.

By his Highness's Command, J. Murray.

Extract of a Letter from London.

Admiral Byng is sailed North for Scotland several Days ago, upon certain Advice, that a small French Squadron with several Transports had sailed from Dunkirk, and taken the Northern Route.—It was this Day talked at Court, That his Majesty would put himself at the Head of the Army, and go down as far as Noting-

ham to meet his Cousin Don Carlos.—General Husk is set out for Scotland.—Col. Monro is arrived here from Flanders. The Troops which came over from that Country are miserably weeded, both British and Dutch. We hear the People in the North of England are retiring hither with their best Effects, by way of Newcastle.

A Letter from Berwick says, that General Cope with his Body of Dragoons and Dutch are marched thence for Newcastle.

From the St. James's Evening Post, Sept. 26.

Hague, Sept. 25. O. S. It is whispered, that the States have ordered M. Van Hoey to demand a categorical Answer from the French Court, whether it does or does not abet the Invasion lately made in Scotland, in Favour of the Pretender; which Demand is said to be made for a very important Reason.

According to some Letters from Brussels, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland is to make another Draught for England, which is to consist of five English Battalions, Sir Robert Rich's Dragoons, a Regiment of Horse, and the Life-Guards and Horse-Grenadiers.

From the General Evening Post, Sept. 26.

S I R,

IT must give every sincere Protestant a very sensible Pleasure to read the many excellent Papers which have been published upon the present melancholy Occasion, to awaken Men, and make them sensible of the certain dreadful Consequence of a Popish Prince being placed upon the British Throne.

At the same Time, it ought not to be concealed;—That the warmest Zeal for the present happy Establishment, how general soever it may be, will not be sufficient to restore Peace to these Kingdoms, unless supported by a sufficient Regular Force, particularly of Horse.

The late Duke of Marlborough, as is well known to several great Persons now living, has been often heard to say:—That with 5000 Horse he would undertake to put an End to any Rebellion in this Kingdom.

How contemptible soever the Landing of the Pretender's Son in Scotland might be looked upon at first; all must now acknowledge it is become a very serious Matter. It is very probable, that he and his Attendants were sent by France, not from any Prospect of Success, but only to alarm us, to keep our Fleets at home, and oblige us to send for Forces from abroad; either to give an Opportunity for the Merchant-men of France and Spain to come home in Safety, or perhaps to execute some other Design.

But the Scene is now apparently changed: And as little as France or Spain intended to send any regular Forces against these Kingdoms, it is now fully resolved upon; and will, unless timely prevented, be put in Execution. Nor is there any certain way to prevent this, but by crushing the present Rebellion immediately; not one Moment ought to be lost; and at the same Time, the greatest Care ought to be taken, to send a Force sufficient to effect this, and particularly of Horse.

The only material Question is;—not, How the Nation in general stands affected?—not, Whether a Popish Prince be the most dreadful Calamity that can befall this Nation;—but, Whether we have a sufficient Force, par-

particularly of Horse, immediately to suppress the present Rebellion?

No sincere Protestant should make one Complaint of the Charge of bringing over any Number of Forces at this critical Time. This will be of much more sure and certain Service to us than the finest Train of Artillery. There is a Possibility of that being taken from us, and our own Cannon turn'd against ourselves.

I readily grant, some Advantage against the Common Enemy may be lost, by sending for more Forces, or the Enemy may gain some Advantage from it. But either of these may easily be retrieved. Whereas, if this Nation be thrown into a general Rebellion, or Civil War, the whole common Cause of Europe, and particularly the Protestant Cause, will be irretrievably lost, and must be given up.

Let us reflect seriously upon what I mentioned above was said by that great General and able Statesman, the late Duke of Marlborough;—That with 5000 Horse he would undertake to quell any Rebellion in this Nation— which, I think, necessarily infers, That without such a Body of Horse, we are not secure; and, That, were he now alive, this is the Advice he would now give.

I have only one Word to add. — Let us not despise the present Body of Rebels, as being undisciplined Men, tho' perhaps they are not properly and strictly such. For it is certain, that undisciplined Men, with able Officers amongst them, which is certainly the Case, who have been so desperate as to take up Arms against the Government, will fight desperately, even against Regular Forces.

My hearty Zeal and Affection for the present Royal Family, and for the present happy Establishment, has made me throw these few Considerations hastily together. And I heartily pray God,—That they may have that good Effect, which every sincere Protestant, and Friend to the present Establishment, must rejoice to see.

I am, &c.

Plain, Honest, English.

L O N D O N, Sept. 26.

Extract of a Letter from Dartmouth, Sept. 22.

Yesterday came in here the Salisbury, Lee, of and from Boston for Rotterdam; who on the 23d of August, in Lat. 44, near the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, saw six Sail of French Men of War, one of whom gave him Chase some time, till at last the Commodore fired two Guns as a Signal to leave the Chase, which he soon did, otherwise they would soon have taken Capt. Lee, who believes they were bound to Cape Breton. Here is also arrived the Charming Molly Transport, Mourant, from St. Malo's, with Prisoners of War, who report, that the French are fitting out at Br. st 18 Sail of Men of War, and are to be joined by four large Privateers from St. Malo's, which are designed as Convoy to a Number of Transports, all which will be ready to put to Sea in three Weeks time, on an Expedition of great Importance. Capt. Mourant left St. Malo's the 20th inst. and also reports, that he left in that Port 18 or 20 Sail of Privateers, that would soon put to Sea.

Of the Rebels there were killed, the Duke of Perth, and about 250 Men; but no other Particulars on their Side is known.

'Tis said 18 French Men of War, with many Transports, were ready to sail from Brest, to be joined by 4 stout Privateers from St. Malo's, in order to assist the Rebels, who are said to be 9000 strong. We hear Macdonald their General was killed in the Battle.

Yesterday 9 Pieces of Cannon with their Carriages, were sent from the Tower, besides 10 Waggons loaded with Muskets and six Powder Carriages, guarded by Maitresses and Gunners from Woolwich, they are to join the Train sent the Day before on Dunsmore-Heath, and then proceed with all Expedition for Lancashire.

'Tis assured that in three Weeks Time a Body of 20000 Men will be assembled in the North.

And we hear that a Messenger was dispatched to Flanders, with Orders for the other English Regiments to embark as fast as possible for England.

Yesterday there was the greatest Draught on the Bank as have been known for some Years, when upwards of 50,000 l. was paid in Silver to protract Time.

Orders are issued from the War-Office for all the Regiments in England to repair immediately to the North.

We have received the following Particulars concerning the Troops lately arrived from Flanders, viz. That on the 13th Instant the three Battalions of his Majesty's Foot Guards, with the seven Regiments of Foot, commanded by the Majors-General Pulteney, Howard Bragg, and Johnson, the Brigadiers-General Douglas, and Cholmondeley, and Colonel Sowle, left the Camp at Vilevorde, and made long Marches, without having any Quarters assigned them, but pitch'd their Tents each Night, to the 19th, when they embarked at Williamstadt.

Near Antwerp they met the Hessian Troops, going to join the Army, who made a fine Appearance, and seem'd to be in high Spirits.—On Sunday about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon the above Regiments arrived at Gravesend, (after the quickest Passage hitherto known) and were landed that Evening and the next Day, to the general Joy of all who wish well to our happy Constitution.—All the seven Regiments were immediately ordered to march Northward, which they accordingly did, some by the Highgate Road, and others by the Way of Enfield, for the Convenience of Quarters.

Field Marshal Wade is appointed Commander in Chief against the Rebels; General Ligonier is to command the Horse; and the Lord Tyrrawley the Foot.

There is an unhappy Contagion among the Milch Cattle at Wandsworth in Surry; within these 10 Days above 40 Cows have died; 'tis suspected to be owing to some distempered Heifers bought at Welch Fair; the first Symptoms of their Distemper are, they refuse their Food, and their Milk entirely goes away; in a Day or two they are seized with exquisite Pains and most horrible Groans, which they continue to bellow out till they expire.

The HISTORY of EUROPE.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

How her Imperial Majesty of Russia stands affected, with regard to the Disputes in Germany, is equally uncertain, since her Ministers always give smooth Answers, whether she be solicited for the Court of Dresden to assist his Polish Majesty, or for the Court of Berlin, not to interfere in the present Quarrel.

But the Great General of Lithuania, we are assured,

has 40,000 Men ready in Arms, which it is expected he will employ to make a Diversion in Prussia, if once Saxony comes to be invaded in earnest.

We are indeed told, that Hostilities have actually been commenced in Lusaria, and that they were also expected in Saxony: But as Accounts of this Kind have already been found false, perhaps we may do well to wait for Confirmation.

Scarce any military Accounts are yet to be expected from the Neighbourhood of the Rhine: However, the Gazettes croud in, among the pompous Relations of the publick Entry of the King of the Romans into Frankfort, a Hint that the Prince of Conti is preparing to retire behind the Queich, and that all Victory is to succeed the Conclusion of the several Ceremonies of Inauguration.

The Ceremony of the Publick Entry, in which the Queen did not assist, but only sat in a Balcony incog. as a Spectator, is said to have exceeded any Thing that was ever before seen in the Memory of Man. After his Majesty had entered the City, he repaired to the Church of St. Bartholomew, and took the customary Oaths to observe the Imperial Capitulation. This being over, he became possessed of the Imperial Title, which from that Time was given to both him and his Consort, instead of King and Queen of the Romans.

Notwithstanding the favourable Hopes that had been entertained of the Elector Palatine, that Prince, according to the last Advices, is so far from acknowledging the new Emperor, that he requires still to be looked upon as Vicar of the Empire, and the Imperial Throne to be accounted vacant. And the Elector of Bavaria, the other Branch of the Palatine House, has really acted in the Capacity of Vicar since the King of the Romans was elected, by investing the King of Prussia with East Friesland.

Count de Clermont Gailerande, who was thought to be marching for the Rhine or the Moselle, or to form the Siege of Luxemburg, appears to have had no other Business than to cover a Body of Troops, which had been ordered to reinforce some Garrisons on the other Side of the Sambre. This being done, he returned into almost his former Situation.

Since his Return, Aeth has been actually invested by him with 24 Battalions, and Ground was going to be broke before it. The Garrison talk much of the Defence they are to make; but—so did the Garrison of Ostend. The French, who are already Masters of all the Towns on the Dender below this, will undoubtedly spare nothing to get this Mosel also, that their Line of Fortresses along that River may be complete.

As to the Allied Army, tho' it must have been considerably weaken'd by the ten English Battalions that have been suddenly called home, and will be more weaken'd if it be true, as has been reported that all the Rest of the English Troops are to follow them; yet they talk in the Camp of repairing this Loss by the Hessians, and other Reinforcements they are to find out; so as to be yet able to undertake something of Importance before the End of the Campaign.

Affairs in Italy grow every Day worse and worse for the House of Austria and the King of Sardinia. Serravalle gave the Enemies some Trouble, and Tortona a

pretty deal: But the City of Placentia cost them no Time, and the Citadel only two Days: The Garrison of Parma retired upon the Approach of the Spaniards, who are now Masters of all the ancient Dominions of the House of Farnese, as the Duke of Modena is by this time of his patrimonial Dutchy. In a Word, the Queen of Hungary has no longer any Footing on the Right Side of the Po, nor has the King of Sardinia any below Alexandria, which is also invested.

His Sardinian Majesty is however returned to the Army, though we may suppose full enough of Chagrin. Some think he will rather hazard a Battle than lose Alexandria.

The Genoese are in some Pain about Corsica, which they fear the British Fleet may take Possession of for the King of Sardinia.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

Lately dropt or lost in this City by a Gentleman,
A TWENTY POUND NOTE of the Old Bank of Scotland. Whoever has found, and will deliver the same to M. Loch at the Laigh Coffee house, shall be by him rewarded to their Satisfaction, and no Questions asked. The Finder shall also have the Friendship of the Gentleman who lost the Note.

¶¶ The Tack of the Lands of WAIRDIE, which is part of the Estate and Barony of Innerleith, near Edinburgh, with the Tacks, Contracts and Urents relating to the Coal and Lime Trade, possessed by and belonging to Alexander Prophet Merchant in Edinburgh at his Death, are all to be immediately sold and disposed of. Any Person who has a Mind to purchase may call for Mary Guthrie Writer in Edinburgh, who will commune thereanent; to whom it is desired Mr. Prophet's Creditors will give in a Note of their Claims.

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¶¶ This is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, Travelers and others, That THOMAS BEAVER is removed from the Crown-Tavern on the Key, to the Bull and Crown in the Flesh market, Newcastle, where Mrs. Margaret Hills lately lived: Gentlemen that please to favour him with their Company, may depend upon meeting with good Entertainment from their obedient and humble Servant,
Thomas Beaver.

N. B. I was five Years principal Cook to George Bowes, Esq; of Gibside, Member of Parliament for the County of Durham. The House is much more commodious than before.